

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST

FAIR

Barometer 30.01

April 13 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 82
Humidity 95 75.

Temperature 6 a.m. 73 p.m. 72
Humidity 96 87

2884 日九廿月二

April 13, 1914

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\$36 PER ANNUM

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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WAR TELEGRAMS.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The death is announced of Major General Lomax.

The reports of a naval engagement in the North Sea are quite unfounded.

The second Canadian contingent is to be despatched in the near future.

General Pau has returned to Paris from his visit to Russia and the Balkans.

Splendid rains in Australia have completely changed the agricultural outlook.

The German Note to the United States has caused intense indignation in America.

The Kron Prinz Wilhelm, which has put in at Newport News, has 68 cases of beri-beri on board.

The Harrison liner Wayfarer has been torpedoed off the Scillys and was later beached at Queenstown.

An appeal on behalf of total abstinence has been issued by the Catholic and Anglican Bishops of Melbourne.

The renewal of peace talk in Washington is attributed by the American Press to German inspiration.

A message from Athens states that the Venizelos and Ralli parties have agreed to a fusion for the forthcoming elections, and their success is anticipated.

M. Ralli will probably form a Ministry. M. Venizelos is going abroad on a sea-trip to recuperate.

General Pau Returns.

The Dutch authorities have ordered the Norddeutsche Lloyd liner Main, which has been lying in the Flushing Roads since the beginning of the war, to leave on Monday morning. The Main will probably go to Antwerp.

It is reported in Rotterdam that an intercepted wireless message directed attention to the Main, which appeared to be deserted. A search revealed a wireless apparatus in full working order, the wires being ingeniously hidden in the masts, rigging, and ladders.

French Steamer Torpedoed But Not Lost.

The French steamer Frederic Franck, which was torpedoed off Start Point, has been towed into Plymouth.

The Question of German and Holland.

Germany's reply to the Dutch Note says that the Government is of opinion that the treatment of the steamer Medea, as well as that of the Batavier Zaandam, accords with the provisions of the Declaration of London. Germany has decided to submit the question of justification to a Prize Court as speedily as possible, and says there is no question of a changed German attitude towards the Netherlands.

A Second Canadian Force to be Despatched.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa states:—The Prime Minister (Sir Robert Borden) announced in Parliament that a second Canadian Force would be despatched in the near future, in response to a request from Lord Kitchener (loud cheers). He also announced that they would receive precise training in accordance with the experience of the European campaign. Canada had 101,560 men in uniform, and, should the war last a year, 150,000 would be required from Canada.

French Progress.

(Havas Telegram.)

French Government Stock stands now at Fr. 72.50.

Yesterday we continued our success, conquering the last works on the important positions at Eparges, carrying 1,500 metres of trenches in Bois d'Ailly and maintaining gains made previously in Bois Montmore. Fifteen counter-attacks delivered by the Germans have all been repulsed. To-day a general action is proceeding. We are strengthening our success at Eparges.

Cossacks Bring Down Aviator.

Petrograd:—In the Carpathians we are holding 100 versts, repelling numerous counter-attacks in which we took 1,000 prisoners. On the Vistula, Cossacks shot down a German aeroplane, the aviator being taken prisoner.

Fire at Czernowitz.

A big fire destroyed nearly all Czernowitz; 20 wounded in the Austrian-German hospital were burnt to death.

In the Caucasus, Turkish troops failed in their attacks against Klytobghiaouk pass; the Russian offensive is in progress on the shore.

More Progress.

Yesterday new progress was made between the Meuse and the Moselle. German prisoners stated that the best German troops were fighting at Eparges with orders to hold the position at all costs. We progressed at Bois Montmore and north of Regoville. To-day, in spite of bad weather, we carried new trenches in Bois Montmore and Leprete.

Petrograd:—On the 9th we attacked a German position situated west of the Nisnen, carrying two trenches taking 800 prisoners and 8 machine guns. We drove the enemy back on all the length of the Carpathian chain of mountains, also on the principal chain. We progressed in the south, repulsing important counter-attacks.

Athens:—M. Venizelos is leaving for Samos. It is stated that he will enter political life after the elections which are expected to give him a strong majority.

Saturday, April 17.

Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal.—"Raffles"—9.15 p.m.

Friday, April 16.

Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal.—"Nobody's Daughter"—9.15 p.m.

Sir Charles Eliot's lecture on "The Eastern Theatre of the War," at the City Hall.—5.15 p.m.

Wednesday, April 20.

Toorangi Barber Co., Ltd. General Meeting—noon.

German Peace Movement.

April 12, 12.15 p.m.

The renewal of peace talk in Washington is attributed by the American Press to German inspiration.

One of the German peace manoeuvres takes the form of a long interview with His Holiness the Pope, who is represented as urging the United States to avoid anything that would prolong the war.

What the Turks Want.

April 12, 1.15 p.m.

The Times' correspondent at Sofia states that Field Marshal Von der Goltz's mission to Berlin, and also that of Halil Bey, was in connection with the urgent demand of the Young Turks that 300,000 Germans should be sent across the Danube in order to rush Servia, intimidate Bulgaria and open the road for munitions to Turkey. In the event of a refusal, the Young Turks threaten to make peace with the Allies.

Greek Politics.

April 12, 1.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the Venizelos and Ralli parties have agreed to a fusion for the forthcoming elections, and their success is anticipated.

M. Ralli will probably form a Ministry. M. Venizelos is going abroad on a sea-trip to recuperate.

General Pau Returns.

April 12, 6 p.m.

Reuter's Paris correspondent states that General Pau has returned from his visit to Russia and the Balkans.

He was given an ovation by the crowds, including young recruits. The General shouted "Long Live Class 1916!"

The North Sea "Battle"—A Fiasco.

April 12, 1.45 p.m.

Numerous telegrams from Scandinavia, reporting a naval engagement in the North Sea, have been released after being held up for some days.

Reuter, however, is authoritatively informed that there is not a word of truth in the reports.

German Methods.

April 12, 1.45 p.m.

Reuter's Paris correspondent states that the Roumanian authorities have discovered that German and Austrian diplomatic couriers' heavy baggage contained spare gun-parts, etc.

The severest measures are being taken to prevent the continuance of the practice.

U.S. Indignation.

April 12, 1.45 p.m.

Reuter's New York correspondent states that the German Note to the United States has caused intense indignation.

The Herald says it is intended to be an act of deliberate disrespect and defiance towards the American Government, and that if Count Bernstorff is not immediately recalled, no time should be lost in giving him his passports.

The Kron Prinz Wilhelm.

April 12, 1.45 p.m.

The Kron Prinz Wilhelm, which has arrived at Newport News, has 68 cases of beri-beri on board.

The Captain says he has only 25 tons of coal and scanty provisions, and that the only neutral vessel sunk was the Semantha, with wheat for the British forces.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

German Cruisers on the Move.

April 12, 4.35 a.m.

A telegram from Christiania says that the Captain of the steamer Vestfos reports that while proceeding on a voyage from Manchester, which he left on Wednesday, he passed, 70 miles west of Utira, 14 large German cruisers, steaming northwards.

Pilots who have arrived at Hangesund state that they saw a fleet of 21 warships, 50 kilometres to the south of Bergen. They were unable to determine their nationality.

The Norwegian steamer Kronstadt has arrived at Aarhus, Jutland, and reports that she saw gun flashes for an hour on Thursday night, 100 miles from the Norwegian coast. A gale drowned the sound of the guns.

Italian War Demonstrations.

April 12, 4.35 a.m.

There were imposing war demonstrations at Brindisi, where 20,000 people clattered for war; at Naples, where Sir Garibaldi spoke, and also at Leghorn and Cava. Would-be demonstrators at Rome were dispersed, and there were several arrests.

THE NORTH SEA "BATTLE."

NOT A WORD OF TRUTH IN RECENT REPORTS.

German-Inspired Peace Talk in America.

YOUNG TURKS DEMAND 300,000 GERMAN TROOPS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

Further Russian Captures.

April 13, 1.20 a.m.

A Petrograd official message states:—We repulsed, on the 10th inst., great enemy forces which attacked us repeatedly in the direction of Rostoki.

In the Carpathians, we progressed somewhat, and a violent battle ensued in the region of Uzok Pass, which the enemy still hold. We captured three guns and 700 prisoners.

We repulsed attacks in the direction of Stryi, inflicting enormous losses on the enemy.

Germans Repulsed.

April 13, 1.15 a.m.

The Paris official evening communiqué states that a German counter-attack on April 12, at Les Eparges, was repulsed.

The enemy's attack on the evening of April 11, at Bois le Prete, was easily arrested.

German Dirigible Drops Bombs.

A German dirigible at 1.30 on Monday morning threw seven bombs on Nancy, causing two fires, which were promptly extinguished.

Further Captures.

April 12, 4.40 p.m.

A Paris communiqué states:—There is no infantry action to report. There has been cannonading in Belgium, the Oise, the Aisne and Champagne regions.

We organised positions won between the Meuse and the Moselle, the Germans making no counter-attack.

We took five machine guns and a bomb-thrower in Bois d'Ailly and Bois le Prete on Saturday.

Harrison Liner Torpedoed.

April 12, 3.5 p.m.

The Harrison liner Wayfarer, of 9,600 tons, has been torpedoed off the Scilly Isles and is being towed to Queenstown.

Safely Beached.

April 12, 7.55 p.m.

It is announced in Liverpool that the s.s. Wayfarer has been beached at Queenstown.

[The Wayfarer is a steel twin screw four-masted steamer, built in 1903 by Workman, Clark and Co., Ltd., Belfast, for the Charente ss. Co., Ltd., of which Messrs. T. and J. Harrison are Managers.]

"We Want to Pull Together."

April 12, 12.15 p.m.

A meeting held in Newcastle, the delegates of 21 engineering and shipbuilding Trade Unions sent a message to Mr. Asquith welcoming the appointment of a Munitions Committee, saying, "We don't want more speeches about the failings of the workers, employers of the Government. We want to pull together and get on with it. Tell Kitchener we shall deliver the goods. The working man of the North Coast will do his bit."

Australasian and Total Abstinence.

April 12, 12.15 p.m.

Reuter's Melbourne correspondent states that the Catholic and Anglican Bishops have appealed for total abstinence during the war.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Coloured Coldstreamer. Private James Silm, who was born in Jamaica, and is a coloured man, has enlisted in the 4th (Reserve) Coldstream Guards at Windsor. He first joined the Foreign Legion of France, and was wounded while serving in the trenches. When he recovered he expressed a desire to join the British Army, and Lord Kitchener granted his wish. He is now going through a course of training at Victoria Barracks, and hopes shortly to leave for the front. He is the first coloured Guardsman within memory.

Patriotic League in Foochow. The Foochow Branch of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas has made an excellent beginning. The first subscription list of thirty-six names represented donations totalling \$2,870.50.

A Statue of Captain Scott. A bronze statue of Captain R. F. Scott has been erected in Portsmouth Dockyard and was unveiled on Friday last by Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux, the Commander-in-Chief. It is the work of Lady Scott, and shows the explorer in Antarctic dress, while on the base is a quotation from Captain Scott's diary. It was subscribed for by naval officers of the Portsmouth command and officers of the dockyard.

Plague in Korea. Reports appear in several Japanese papers in Korea saying that black plague is prevailing along the upper part of the Yalu river. It is said that in the latter part of January an epidemic prevailed in Dinkianghsien, and forty-eight men died. It is also reported that at Wutsuhshien about one hundred men had died of plague. The *Scout Press* says it seems to be true that some epidemic claiming many victims has been prevailing in the districts mentioned. It is not, however, believed that the disease is plague, but scarlet fever. Preventive measures are being taken in Korean districts bordering the Manchurian districts affected.

The Late Professor James Geikie. The death of Professor James Geikie, for many years Dean of the Faculty of Science in Edinburgh University, took place in Edinburgh last month. He was an Edinburgh man, born and bred, born there in August, 1839, and educated at the High School and the University. In his tastes and studies there, as in subsequent periods of his career, he followed close on the steps of his elder brother, Sir Archibald Geikie. In 1861 he entered the Geological Survey of Scotland, of which his brother was afterwards director. In 1871 Archibald Geikie resigned his post as Director of the Survey to accept the new Murchison Professorship of Geology and Mineralogy. James Geikie, who had been made a district surveyor in 1860, succeeded to it in 1882, when his brother was made Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom. Eight years before his appointment to the chair he had published "The Great Ice Age," which has since passed through several editions and made him at once an acknowledged authority on glacial geology. Professor Geikie was one of the founders of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, and for six years president.

Sale of a £155,000 Life Policy.

Messrs. Foster and Cranfield sold last month, at Tokenhouse-yard, by order of Mr. Arthur F. Whinney, the trustee, a policy of assurance for £155,000 with the London Assurance Corporation, treasurised £10,150. The policy was effected in February, 1912, on the life of a man aged 61 years. The annual premium is £4,968 9s. 2d., payable yearly on February 17 until 1931. If the premium just due remains unpaid the policy will mature as a fully-paid non-participating assurance for £23,250. In inviting offers, the auctioneer said that the assured person was an officer serving with the Territorial Forces, and liable, of course, to foreign service, but the policy was without restrictions as to residence or occupation, and moreover it was exempt from any liability to pay an increased premium.

NOTICE.

New Victor Records
THE LATEST SONGS, DANCES, SELECTIONS, etc.
INSPECTION INVITED.

SOLDIERS' STORIES.

Vivid Impressions from the men who are Fighting for Us.

A member of the "Artists' Corps" tells an amusing story of how a soldier shaved himself. He writes:-

It makes one laugh to see respectable solicitors and architects and other professional men wandering about grubby goods siding, picking up or pilfering bits of coal and packing cases to make fires. In camp almost everyone gets an empty bully beef tin and knocks holes in the top so you see navvies do with old pails, to keep a little charcoal fire going inside the tents; you see them, too, in many of the cattle trucks, those that are permanently occupied by two or three men only.

One man's shaving was recounted to me thus: He got a dribble of dirty water at the bottom of a basin and rubbed it on his face with one finger, then, taking his razor in one hand and head in the other, proceeded to shave the hair off.

Tunes of the Shells. A soldier who is with the machine-gun section of the 4th Rifle Brigade, tells how the fighters make out which way the shells are going by the tune they whistle. He says:-

We are getting quite expert in telling which way the shells are going, as our own whistle a different tune to those of the Germans. Want to know how the tune goes? Our whistle, well it goes like this: Bully beef, bully beef and biscuits, plum and apple, apple and plum, plum, plum, apple, apple bully beef, biscuits, bully beef, beef, bull—and so on till you go on sentry, then the tune changes to—

Ping, ping, splash, pong, ping, ping and away one goes to "get in and get under" till things quieten down again.

Growing Number of Crosses.

An officer of the R.F.A. writes:- The number of pathetic little crosses under the willows at the bottom of the hill increases. They are not the worst off. Those who have to be dug out with spades, frozen in liquid mud, endure hardships which they would gladly exchange for a merciful bullet. And the bad ones have eventually to be amputated.

Boxing Contest at the Front. Writing to a friend in Nelson, Gunnar J. Lovett, of the R.F.A., tells how our soldiers amuse themselves by contests at the front. He says:-

We are having a very busy time again. The Germans gave our lads in the trenches a surprise visit the other day, but they got the worst of it. They took one of our trenches, but we were not long before we had it back again and three of theirs. Our lads captured about 1,000 prisoners, and about 100 the next day. From what I saw of them they had a lot of boys with them.

We had a boxing contest the other day and about 18 entered for it. The captain gave a nice prize for the winner, who was a lad from Sunderland, and he also gave a prize for the best loser. It

was a very good show, and I have paid to see worse fighting in Nelson.

Things are quietening down now, we have sent Kaiser Bill a few birthday presents from our artillery, wishing him and "Old One O'Clock" many happy returns of the day.

German Soldier's "Cheek."

A story of a German who stood on the top of a trench and sang in English is told by Private Alfred Cowen, 2nd Scottish Rifles, writing from a hospital in Le Havre to his mother in Glasgow. Mrs. Cowen has all her three sons fighting. The eldest, F. B. Cowen, is in the Navy, and the youngest, Jackie, aged 17, is in the Royal Scots. Alfred writes as follows:-

We were in the trenches for the second time, and were just getting up to give the Germans a slight reminder, when a big, droning noise came in our direction. Some one shouted "Duck" like hell. It was a big shell, and it struck the trench about fifty yards away.

I was on my hands and knees by then. I had my back turned to it, and I thought someone had shoved a red-hot poker between my legs. It was a small part of the shell; it had got me on a very tender spot. I lost a good deal of blood in the trench before I was picked up.

The trenchers are in a terrible condition—up to the belly in water in some places. You say you hope I will give a good account of myself. Trust this chicken; I will be in at the death. You would not believe how near the Germans were to us. One of them had the rotten cheek to stand up on the top of the trench and sing "Hi! Hi! Hi! Mr. Mackie," in good English. Another was telling us he was a billiard-marker in England.

I can speak French quite the thing. I always thought France was a warm country, but it is colder than Scotland.

A Gay Life.

A gunner in the R.F.A. sends the following account of his experiences:-

The weather here is splen'did now, and we have to be very careful of aeroplanes when it is so clear. You dare not turn your face skyward (unless you have not had a wash for a few days) for fear of being seen. What with dodging aeroplanes, lamps of iron, and sleeping with fowls, it is a gay life. But still we keep smiling. Wonderful, isn't it?

We have been very busy lately, at it day and night. The saucy boudoirs tried to break through our lines, but they did not know our battery was there. We soon showed them the way to Berlin. At any rate they have not come for a second dose.

Dinner Spoiled by Sniper's Bullet.

Writing to his wife in Bolton, Private J. Warburton, "A" Company, 2nd Sherwood Foresters, tells of the stoicism of the poor people of France, and relates how a sniper's bullet spoiled the officers' dinner. He says:

We are in a billet in Armentières. The owners have fled from the house we are in and have left everything in the rooms. They must be rich people who lived here. The furniture must have cost hundreds of pounds, and they must have been young people, as there are coats for the

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"Bishops Lodge South" No. 11 "Elgin TERRACE," "Egesford" No. 124 The Peak, unfurnished (6 rooms) from 1st May, 1915.

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(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1915.

HOW GERMANY TREATS BRITISH PRISONERS.

"We shall never be gentleman," said a German officer not so long ago; and if, as a decent fellow himself, he spoke with the treacherous regard to British prisoners in his mind, we can understand that there was much bitterness of spirit and profound sense of shame behind the remark. When we wrote of the Belgian atrocities, and again, of the abominable attitude of the German officials towards the Russians who were leaving at the outbreak of war, we endeavoured to represent the case as mildly and with as little prejudice as might be; to allow ample margin for possible exaggeration and misunderstanding. We have endeavoured, throughout the war, to see something of the enemy's view as well as our own. But now that we come to talk about the ill-treatment of British prisoners by German officials, there is but one side of the matter. For we have to keep ever in mind the fact that the main statement which Reuter sent us on Sunday is one by a neutral ambassador; the representative of a nation whose press has given prominence to the scurrilous and impossible rubbish published daily by the Wolff Agency and the Ostasiatische Lloyd, and has never been slow to make out a good case for the Germans and bad one for the British. Surely, then, we are to take the American Ambassador's statement as not being likely to enter in favour of our side.

And what is the statement? Reuter gives one a tolerably clear idea as to what sort of reading it must be by the announcement: "although an improvement is now noticed, thanks to the efforts of the United States representatives, the document is one long recital of cruelties and privations." We can the more readily understand this in view of the next assertion, that the Ambassador himself asked for an extra blanket for the prisoners and—so great, as most of us know, is German native politeness—the officials did not even condescend to reply. Officers have been "brutally ill treated, spat upon and kicked." (Culture again.) And men have been given putrid straw to sleep on. And food has been insufficient. Had this kind of treatment been merely the work of coarse-minded, undisciplined, used to practising vile brutalities on those powerless to resist, one would have complained the less. But the German Government itself seems to have been more or less responsible in this case.

If Britishers were as contemptibly mean as the Germans are proving themselves to be, what a retaliation might be exercised. Heaven be thanked, our officials and soldiers are made of different stuff; and, though they can hardly be supposed to feel any marked affection for their prisoners, they take it, and will continue to take it, as a matter of course that the game must be played by those whom the fortune of war has placed in their hands. It is not towards German prisoners but towards these German official gaolers that we feel resentful and revengeful. The publication of this disgusting story by the American Ambassador will have its own good effect in increasing the animosity which the Britisher feels, and has a right to feel, towards the churls who are thus outraging all decency by their behaviour; and it is good that that animosity should grow; we want to see it swell till there is not a young man from one end of the Empire to the other, who does not long to do his mate towards ending the war and crushing Germany—not for a year or two but for all time. If every man tries to remember that his own dearest friend may be one of those now subjected to torture in a German camp or prison, and that that torture may have to go on till Germany is smashed, there will be no more talk of shortage in the recruiting lists.

How Regulations are observed.

We long ago abandoned hope that the local authorities would listen to protests from the public or the press as to there being no proper accommodation for Europeans on Blake Pier. We are so used to seeing the claims of tourists and of such inhabitants as dwell on the lower levels ignored by the Government, that we have ceased to expect anything in the way of reasonable concessions. Nevertheless it seems as though we and our rulers have at least the right to suggest that the existing regulations as regards e.g. Blake Pier should be carried out. Here we are not asking the Government for any favour; we are merely hinting that it should perform the duty for which it is paid.

Regulations posted on Blake Pier, in English and Chinese, say that no person insufficiently clad shall enter thereon, that there shall be no spitting, and that no one shall sit on the railings. Yesterday morning at nine o'clock we counted to less than twenty-threes more than half naked, and none too cleanly, coolies occupying seats on the pier, and four blissfully seated on the rails, while as to the amount of expectoration that had been, and was, going on, perhaps the less said, the better. The authorities should go and see for themselves. At the entrance to the pier stood a weary lukong who evidently had no time to see that the law was carried out. If a policeman cannot be spared, why not a headless cl watchman appointed to maintain order and decency on the pier? Or is even this too much to ask?

East and West.
Mr. Wilfrid Harvey, the *Globe's* literary critic, has been pointing out what, in spite of many thousands of reminders, the people at Home still do not seem to realise; viz: the West's utter ignorance concerning the East. He writes: "We are accustomed to think of the Oriental as a passive, slow-moving, dreamy creature, standing aloof from the modern world with its aggressive desires and achievements, turning his gaze into his own soul. It is with genuine surprise that the Westerner, who today visits the Orient, finds virtually the entire East coming with a rush into the world of Western ideas."

Hongkong readers will have no difficulty in realising the justice of the statement, nor will they be slow to perceive and admit that the persons responsible for the false ideas prevalent at Home are the people who have written about the East. And by these we do not mean the authors of travel-books, so much as the story-writers—all varieties, from the the mission-pimping author to the recognised novelist. Obviously it would be unfair to blame the writers of travel books, since no one reads these. Five tourists out of six who spend half an hour in (respectively) Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton feel it incumbent on them, on their return to London or New York, to write and (if they have the money—for publishers object to taking such work at their own risk) to publish an account of the manners and customs of China. As we have remarked, nobody reads their outpourings except the writers' personal friends and the world is not much the worse.

Learning from Fiction.
It is from fiction that the average Britisher and American gleans historical and geographical knowledge; and neither, as a rule, pauses for a moment to enquire if the novelist has ever been in the country whose wonders he is describing. Among the story-writers who use China in their fiction we can generally find ninety-nine who either have never been there or have merely passed through as trippers, for every one who knows anything about the country. What ideas, other than the accepted (and false) ones, can the public get under these circumstances? Nor can we see that this state of affairs is likely to alter, for the average man at Home is not interested in the East; he knows as much as he wants to know already. Those who seriously wish for correct information can always get it; for happily there are a few travel books on China written by men who know what they are talking about; books which will not be ousted from their high position by any amount of nonsense which the tourists and the stay-at-home story-writers may choose to print.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Hon. Mr. Lan Chu-pak, \$100;
Messrs. Ho Tung, \$100; Tak Shing-hong, \$50; Ko Ping-nam, \$50; Wong Kam-luk, \$50; Chung Joy-pun, \$50; Ip Wing-cho, \$50; Ip Li-kong, \$25; U. Hor Chan, \$25; Chan Cheuk-hing, \$25.

DAY BY DAY.

ONE SMALL CLOUD CAN HIDE
THE SUNLIGHT;
LOSE ONE STRING, THE PEARLS
ARE SCATTERED;
THINK ONE THOUGHT, A SOUL
MAY PERISH;
SAY ONE WORD, A HEART MAY
BREAK.—Proverb.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 79 ;
dull.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 70 ;
heavy fog.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 35 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 33 published.

The Mails.

Australian Mail.—Due per s.s.
Hitachi Maru to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s.
Tenyo Maru to-day at 11 a.m.

Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s.
Anhui to-day at 3 p.m.

Australian Mail.—Closes per s.s.
Shanghai to-morrow at a.m.

Up to the Minute—Share
market News.

Closing prices:

Hongkong Fires. — \$375,
buyers.

Shanghai Cotton. — Tls. 883,
buyers.

China Borneo. — \$11, sales.

Cements. — \$6.60, buyers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 19.913-18d.

To-day's Anniversary.

To-day is the forty-seventh anniversary of the crowning events of the Abyssinian war:—the mutiny of the enemy's troops, the storming of Magdala by Sir Robert Napier's troops, and the suicide of King Theodore.

Prize Court.

The hearing of the claim concerning the s.s. Paklat, in Prize, is down for hearing before Sir William Ree Davies, to-morrow.

To Consignees.

Consignees of cargo by the Kitino Maru are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after to-morrow will be subject to rent.

Well-Known Resident Fined.

This morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Mr. J. W. O. Bonnar was fined \$5 for allowing his dog abroad without a muzzle.

School Sports.

The annual Hongkong Schools' Athletic Sports take place on the Racecourse on Monday next, commencing at noon. H. E. The Governor is to present the prizes at 5.30 p.m.

A Futile Claim.

A Chinese was fined \$50, or, in default, one month's imprisonment, for being in possession of 150 cartridge cases. The defendant claimed that he bought them from a marine hawker. Loyal Canton Britishers.

H. M. Consul-General, Canton, has remitted to the Prince of Wales' Relief Fund local subscriptions for March amounting to £123. 8. 1. Total amount sent from Canton to date is £1,634. 13. 9.

The Old Story.

A stall-holder at the Central Market has reported that he sent his fok to \$200 to pay a poll-tax bill in Ko Shing Street. The fok has not paid the bill; neither has he returned to his employer.

Bijou Theatre.

An interesting collection of pictures is being shown at the Bijou Theatre just now, chief among which is the three-part film, "Life at the Bottom of the Sea." "The Sawyer" is a highly dramatic story-film, and there are two good comedies.

Colony's Health.

Last week there were notified in the Colony one fatal case of plague (imported) and one fatal occurrence of enteric fever. The victims in both cases were Chinese. Since January 1, there have been four cases of plague recorded, all ending fatally.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

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Hon. Mr. Lan Chu-pak, \$100;

Messrs. Ho Tung, \$100; Tak

Shing-hong, \$50; Ko Ping-nam,

\$50; Wong Kam-luk, \$50; Chung

Joy-pun, \$50; Ip Wing-cho,

\$50; Ip Li-kong, \$25; U. Hor

Chan, \$25; Chan Cheuk-hing,

\$25.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

HONGKONG CURRENCY.

THE ONE DOLLAR NOTE.

The Imaginary North Sea Battle.

Further Considerations in regard to Hongkong Money.

(SPECIAL ARTICLE)

Yesterday we discussed at some length the problem with which Hongkong is faced in regard to its subsidiary coinage. But with this question our grievance where the currency is concerned does not end by any means end. The point which one is naturally anxious to consider immediately after the subsidiary coinage is the one dollar note—and its scarcity.

We all know from experience, that the subsidiary coin only fulfills ordinary give-and-take requirements up to the sum of two dollars. For three or four dollar article we must either tender a five-dollar bill (taking our change in paper—if we can get it) or else pay in one-dollar notes. In view of the clumsiness of our coinage most people would naturally prefer to carry small sums of two or three dollars in paper form, for even a reasonably large handful of local ten or twenty cent pieces is not equal in value to a half-sovereign. Unfortunately, however, wishing and the fulfilment thereof are not the same thing in this world, and most of us are condemned to wear our pockets and our tempers by carrying forty or fifty coins, each the size of a sixpence—because we cannot get hold of one-dollar notes.

Why so Few Notes?

Why the scarcity? The average business man would tell us that there are two reasons. In the first place, he would say, the banks find it more expensive to maintain the issue of one-dollar notes than that of larger denominations; and, in the second, by keeping the one-dollar notes out of circulation the bank officials succeed in disposing of a larger number of silver dollars over the counter.

With regard to the first explanation, it seems justifiable to assume that, when the Government granted the banks a monopoly to issue notes, it expected them to give the public a sufficient and proper service of these notes. It probably costs, as nearly as possible, as much to print a one-dollar note as a ten-dollar. But is this any reason why the banks should be allowed to evade the responsibilities which they have taken upon themselves? Having gained permission to publish the notes, why do they not publish them plentifully?

The Duty of the Banks to the Public.

The second explanation may not have quite so much in it. It would appear to be true that, by keeping one-dollar notes out of circulation, the banks are able to pay out all odd amounts under five dollars in hard cash. This, however, may be counterbalanced by the fact that they must, in their turn, receive such odd amounts in hard money.

But, whatever may be the explanation, there is the fact: the banks undertake to provide the Colony with a paper currency for small amounts, and they do not perform their promise. When one-dollar notes are needed they must be bought at the money-changer's at an extortionate premium. Such notes being few in number, they must needs pass through a great many hands in the course of a given month, the pleasurable result being that not one in fifty of them is fit to be touched, save with a pair of tongs. Indeed those who do not know Hongkong may well wonder that the Sanitary Board does not proceed against either the banks or the Treasury for allowing such disgusting, germ-spreading rags to be in circulation at all. If the banks cannot carry out their obligations in a better fashion than this, why does not the Government take the matter out of their hands?

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:

April 1 Tons	254
" 2 ...	"	239
" 3 ...	"	242
" 4 ...	"	233
" 5 ...	"	273
" 6 ...	"	256
" 7 ...	"	238
" 8 ...	"</	

COMPANY REPORT

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

The report of the above Company, for presentation to the shareholders at the forty-second ordinary meeting to be held at the Society's offices at noon on Friday, the 23rd April, states:

The Board has now to lay before the shareholders a balance sheet containing a summary of the property and liabilities of the Society on the 31st December, 1914, and a statement of accounts to the same date.

1913 Account.—After payment of the interim dividend of \$30 per share and the bonus of 20 per cent. to contributors passed at the last annual meeting there remains a balance of \$1,222,202.91 as per annexed statement.

The Board recommends that this sum be appropriated as follows:

A final dividend to shareholders of \$20 per share on 12,400 shares ... \$248,000.00

A bonus dividend to shareholders of \$5 per share on 12,400 shares 62,000.00

An addition to the Sterling Reserve Fund of \$55,000 at Exchange 1s. 9/3/16 d. 300,400.18

To write off Leasehold Property Account 10,000.00

To be carried forward to Underwriting Suspense Account to close the account for the year 1913 505,427.73

\$1,222,202.91
1914 Account.—The balance of Working Account on the 31st December, 1914, was \$4,991,446.63 as per annexed statement. The Board recommends that an interim dividend of \$30 per share be paid to shareholders, absorbing \$372,000.00, and that a bonus of 20 per cent. be paid to contributors, absorbing about \$250,000.00, and that the remainder be carried forward.

Directors.—Since the last general meeting, Mr. H. A. Siebs and Mr. E. Goetz have resigned their seats and Mr. A. Forbes has joined the Board. In accordance with Clause 80 of the Articles of Association Mr. P. H. Holyoak and Mr. W. L. Pattenden retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—Messrs. A. R. Lowe and C. Bernard Brown retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

S. H. DODWELL,

Chairman.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1915.

Working Account, 1913.

On 31st Dec., 1914.
To Net Premium, 4,731,770.70
To Interest, ... 617,308.72

\$5,349,079.42

By Agency Commissions, 130,434.41

By Head Office, Branches and Agencies, 496,903.61

By Remuneration to Directors, Committees and Auditors, ... 29,180.47

By Losses and Claims paid, ... 2,829,150.37

3,485,074.86

By Bonus of 20 per cent. paid to Contributors, ... 269,201.65

By Interim Divid. end of \$30 per Share, ... 372,000.00

By Balance, ... 1,222,202.91

\$5,349,079.42

Working Account, 1914.

On 31st December, 1914.
To Net Premium, 7,301,500.15

Interest 617,833.68

3,701,333.81

By Agency Commissions, 152,602.02

By Head Office, Branches and Agency Charges 480,300.52

By Remuneration to Directors, Committees and Auditors, ... 26,251.55

By Losses and Claims paid, ... 2,280,714.09

By Balance, ... 4,991,446.63

3,701,333.81

SPECIAL CABLE.

JAPANESE STEAMERS ON ROCKS.

TWO VESSELS PROBABLY TOTALLY LOST AT WOOSUNG.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

The Nagata Maru and the Yeraku Maru have been driven upon Amherst Rock, Woosung, in a strong squall. The crews were rescued and brought to Shanghai. Both vessels will probably be totally lost.

[The Yeraku Maru is a vessel of 2,665 tons and is owned by Messrs. Kishimoto & Co., Osaka, while the Nagata Maru, of 988 tons, is owned by S. Nagata, of the same port.]

Balance Sheet.
December 31, 1914.

To Capital 12,000	
Shares of \$250 each = \$3,100.	
CCO upon which \$100 per Share called and paid up, 1,240,000.00	
To Reserve Fund, Silver, \$3,000,000.00	
Sterling, £180,000— 1,812,389.38	
To Reinsurance Fund, £25,000. 14. 7 3,009,356.22	
To Underwriting Suspense Account £51,755.17. 9 588,261.38	
To Exchange Fluctuation Account, 220,827.86	
To Investment Fluctuation Account, 151,000.72	
To Working Account 1013 Balance, ... 1,222,202.01	
To Working Account 1014 Balance, ... 4,991,446.63	
To Sundry Creditors 896,087.07	
Gold Securities have been valued at "minimum" or quoted prices as on 29th January 1915, which has involved a writing down of about £10,000 below prices current at the latest date on which the London Stock Exchange was open in 1914, viz 30th July.	
Securities purchased in London since the War began have been valued at cost.	
	\$17,130,262.17

TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRALIA.

WELCOME RAINS.

(Reuter's Service To the "Telegraph," London, Received April 13.)

Reuter's Melbourne correspondent states that splendid general rains in Victoria and the Continent are completely changing the agricultural outlook.

OBITUARY.

(London, Received April 13.)

The death is announced of Major General S. H. Lomax. [The deceased, who was born in 1855, entered the Army in 1874 and became Major General in 1908. He was A. G. 2nd Army Corps from 1902 to 1904, Brigadier General 10th Brigade from 1904 to 1908, and General Officer Commanding the 1st Division since 1910.]

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

P. C. McFall charged Leung Isei the master of a passenger boat, before Commander Basil Taylour, R. N., at the Marine Court this morning, with unlawfully failing to stop his boat when called upon to do so by the Police in the Harbour, on the 12th inst., and with unlawfully using nets within the harbour limits for the purpose of lifting articles from the bed thereof, on the 12th inst., without the written permission of the Harbour Master. Defendant was fined \$10 for both offences.

The master of the steam launch Kung Hong was charged by Police Sergeant Jackson, with unlawfully carrying six passengers more than the number allowed by his licence, within the waters of the Colony on the 19th inst. Defendant was fined \$250.

P. C. McFall charged two boat women with unlawfully using nets within the harbour limits for the purpose of lifting articles from the bed thereof without the written permission of the Harbour Master. Defendants were fined \$10 each.

ers in Hongkong, and Returns received from the various Branches and Agencies for the year ending 31st December, 1914. We have also satisfied ourselves as to the existence and value of the Securities for Investments, the Cash at Bankers and on Mortgage to the amounts specified. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and in our opinion the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Society's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the Books of the Society.

A. R. LOWE, Chartered Accountant.

C. BERNARD BROWN, Accountant.

W. L. PATTENDEN, Auditor.

C. MONTAGUE EDE, Auditor.

S. H. DODWELL, Director.

W. L. PATTENDEN, Director.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong. (Subject to Alteration).

	For Steamship	On
MOJI, Yokohama & Kobe	Fooksang*	Wed., 14th Apr. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHRONG	Loksang	Thur., 15th Apr. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Choysang*	Sat., 17th Apr. at d'light
MANILA	Yuensang*	Sat., 17th Apr. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via W'wei	Cheohgshing* Sun.	18th Apr. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang*	Sun., 18th Apr. at d'light
YAHAMA, Kobe & Moji	Laisang*	Tues., 20th Apr. at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang*	Sat., 24th Apr. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang," and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobo (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsching" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days, and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tsingtao, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simpang, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

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THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

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Subject to change without notice.

SHIRE LINE SERVICE—HOMeward:

For	Steamer	Date of Departure.
LONDON	Carnarvonshire	20th April.
LONDON	Monmouthshire	5th June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE:

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

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NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

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GRAVING DOCK "757 x 88' x 34' 6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

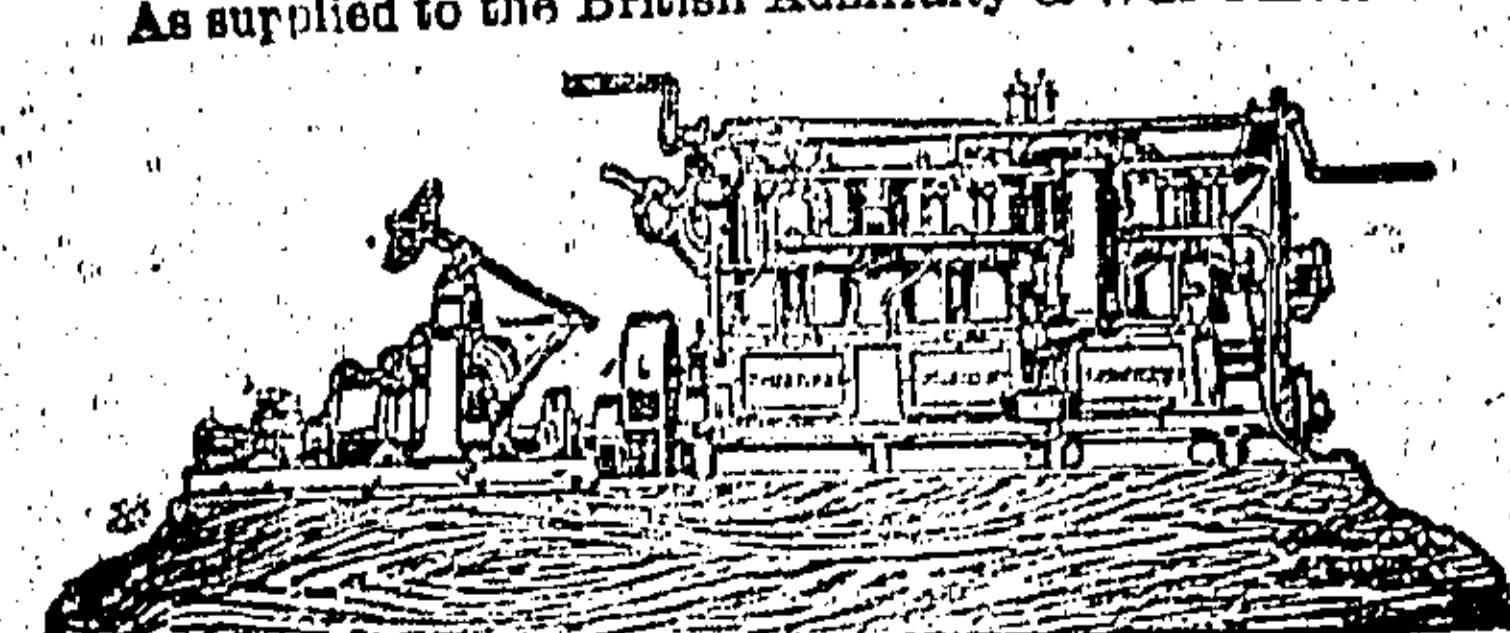
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

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C.G. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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Telegraphic Address—“TAIKOODOCK”

TELEPHONE NO. 221.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports M'les, L'don via Sp'ore etc.	E Simons Yasaka M.	M. M. N. Y. K.	17. Apr. 22. Apr.
London via Usual Ports of Call Malta	Indradeo	P. & O.	23. Apr.
L'don, via Sp'ore, F'ang, C'bo, &c.	Nore	P. & O.	23. Apr.
Marseilles, London & Liverpool Kalomo	B. L. L.	B. L. L.	10. May

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'isco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Tonyo M.	T. K. K.	13. Apr.
New York via Suez Canal	Indradeo	S. T. Co.	25. Apr.
San F'isco via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	27. Apr.
New York via Panama Canal	B. Castle	D. & Co.	E. of A.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	1. May
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	4. May
Porto via Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	11. May
New York via Suez	Inveric	B. L. L.	14. May
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	18. May

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16. Apr.
Australian Ports	Empire	G. L. Co.	20. Apr.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

S'pore, Pang, R'goon & Calcutta	Hakata M.	N. Y. K.	17. Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Cordillere	M. M.	19. Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Nera	M. M.	19. Apr.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Itola	D. S. Co.	20. Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	20. Apr.
Shanghai	Sardini	P. & O.	22. Apr.
Sh'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nagoya	P. & O.	3. May
African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	15. June
Shanghai	Tjipanans	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjilatap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjimanook	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
	Tjiliwong	J.C.J. L.	S. half O

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MARSEILLES & LONDON. City of Newcastle 20th May.

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MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. ss. MONTEAGLE left Vancouver on the 28th March, a.m.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. ss. PERSIA arrived at San Francisco on the 29th ult.

The T.K.K. ss. SHINYO MARU will next leave Hongkong for San Francisco via usual ports, on Tuesday 1st May, at noon.

The T. K. K. ss. CHIYO MARU will next leave for San Francisco via usual ports on Tuesday, the 8th June at noon.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. ss. EASTERN left Sydney for this port on 29th ult. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 30th April.

The A. O. Line ss. TAIYUAN left Port Darwin for Hongkong via Philippines Ports on 10th April, and may be expected to arrive on or about 22nd instant.

The E. & A. ss. ALDENHAM left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports and Manila) on the 9th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 23rd instant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I.C.S. N. ss. CHEONGSHING from Swatow is due at Hongkong on the 13th April.

The I.C.S. N. ss. LAISANG from Singapore is due at Hongkong on the 16th April.

The I.C.S. N. ss. CHOYSANG from Shanghai is due at Hongkong on the 17th April.

The I.C.S. N. ss. YUENSANG from Manila is due at Hongkong on the 13th April.

The I.C.S. N. ss. KUMSANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 18th April.

The S. L. ss. GARNARVONSHIRE from Japan &c. is due at Hongkong on the 18th April and leaves for London about the 29th April.

The S.L. ss. MONMOUTHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 17th May and leaves for Japan & Vladivostock about the 10th May.

The S.L. ss. MERIONETHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 30th May and leaves for Japan on the 1st June.

The Bank Line ss. INVERIC from

THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1915.

ATHLETICS.

St. Paul's College Sports.

The St. Paul's College athletic sports meeting was held at the Racecourse yesterday afternoon, under the patronage of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Victoria and the control of the President (Rev. A. D. Stawer), M.A.; Hon. Secretary, (Rev. W. T. Feature stone); Treasurer, (Mr. W. Y. Wei); starters, E. G. Sower, Ho Wing-kin, and S. Elward; judges, W. H. Wei, Wong Shiu-pun, Ho Kwai-chiu, A. Rowan, Ma Tsui-cheung, Chan Man-woon, Tung Min-sui, T. Chan, Chan Hing-wah and Ng Ke-kun; and time-keepers, Tao See-kei and Wong Phan-jin. The events were, on the whole, well contested, the Pillow and Pole, and the Tug-of-War competitions and the Forms Flag Race affording much excitement, especially the two former events. At the close the prizes were presented by Mrs. Barnett. The band of the 74th Pioneers was in attendance during the afternoon, and rendered some beautiful selections. The results were:

Senior High Jump.—1st, Wong Chak-keung; 2nd, Chau Wai-yau; 3rd, Cheung U-kong; height, 5 ft. 6 in.

Junior High Jump.—1st, Wong Fuk-king; 2nd, Ip Kam-wa; 3rd, Wong Chor-hing; height 4 ft. 6 in.

Senior 100 Yards.—1st, Chau Wai-yau; 2nd, Wong Chak-keung; 3rd, Wong Yu-keung. The winner made very good times.

Junior 100 Yards.—1st, Ip Kam-wa; 2nd, Ng Shu-keung; 3rd, Chan Shui-wing.

Small Boys' 100 Yards.—1st, Lau To-mai; 2nd, Li Shu-yin; 3rd, Harry Lee; time, 13.1/5 sec.

Senior Long Jump.—1st, Wong Obek Keung; 2nd, Ip Long Cheung; 3rd, Chau Wai Yau; distance, 17 ft. 4 in.

Junior Long Jump.—1st, Li Ying Pi; 2nd, Wong Fu Kong; 3rd, Tang Luk; distance, 13 ft. 9 in.

Mathematical Race (Upper School).—1st, Leung Ping Sin; 2nd, Wei Liu Saig; 3rd, Chau Wai Yau.

Mathematical Race (Lower School).—1st, Chau Tak Wah; 2nd, Tani Cham Sing; 3rd, Chu Kam Sui.

Senior 1 Mile.—1st, Wong Chak Keung; 2nd, Chau Wai Yau; 3rd, Wong Yat Keung; time 58.1/5 sec.

Junior 1 Mile.—1st, Chau Wai Yau; 2nd, Ip Kam Wab; 3rd, Li Ying Pi.

Small Boys' 300 Yards.—1st, Lam To-mai; 2nd, Li Shu Ying; 3rd, Wei Wing Yuk; time, 46.4/5 sec.

Junior School 100 Yards.—1st, Chan Woos-man; 2nd, Chan Wa-cheung;

Junior School 220 Yards.—1st, Lam Ping-leong; 2nd, Leong Chak-kong; time, 35.2/5 sec.

Senior 220 Yards.—1st, Chau Wai-yau; 2nd, Fung Tsui; 3rd, Chung U-kong; time, 27 sec.

Junior 220 Yards.—1st, Chan Sin-wing; 2nd, Ip Kam-wab; 3rd, Wong Chor-hing; time, 29 sec.

Small Boys' 220 Yards.—1st, Lam To-man; 2nd, Lee Kai-to; 3rd, Chan Tak-kong; time, 34 sec.

Senior 1/2 Mile.—1st, Kwok Ping-kong; 2nd, Wong Man-hing; 3rd, Cheung U-sai; time 2 min. 27 sec.

Old Boys' Race, 220 Yards.—1st, Cheung Man-hung; 2nd, Chan Yau-chou; 3rd, Chan Ho-chuen; 3rd, Au Kong Kit.

Forms Flag Race.—1st, Commercial; 2nd, Form V.A.; 3rd, Staff. The Commercial Class was represented by Chan Man Woon (Capt.), Chan Kan Wing, Wong Chak Keung and Wong Yat Keung.

Forms Tag-of-War.—1st, Form 4A; 2nd, Form 5A. Form 4A's Team was:—Cheng Wah So (Capt.), Tang Tung Fook, Chan Hoe Chuen, Liu Kai Fun, and M. Wong Lin.

Challenge Race St. Paul's College v. St. Stephen's College. 1st, St. Stephen's College.

Three-Legged Race.—1st, Chin Ten Ki and Ng Shu Kong; 2nd,

CANTON NEWS.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Canton, April 11.

Cement Works.

The first attempt of the Government to establish manufactures was the cement factory and in spite of the difficulties that attended its organisation and promotion, it is a success from a financial standpoint. There is considerable complaint to be heard at the present time, however, as the manager, a brother of General Lung, has been in the north for some time and the acting manager seems to be utterly incompetent. A short time ago there was a strike among the workmen, on the grounds of cruel treatment. An officer was sent to enforce order but his efforts were greeted with derision. Unless steps are immediately taken by the powers that be to rectify this condition of affairs, there will be an end to the usefulness of the institution.

How much longer will the Chinese authorities make themselves the laughing stock of the civilised world by allowing dishonest and incompetent men to be placed in positions of responsibility? The only necessary qualification for an honorable post seems to be that a man take care to be born a relative of some high official.

Better Tea.

The Board of Communication has recently sent to Clinton a large number of copies of a circular dealing with proper and modern methods of taking care of tea leaves so that they may yield the best tea. These copies are to be distributed to all interested and it is hoped they will profit by it and the quality of the tea exported from Canton will be materially improved.

Japanese Goods.

The very latest order promulgated by the head of the Yueh-Hin Railway Co., is to the effect that a careful search must be made of the goods brought for shipment on that line and if Japanese goods are found they are to be refused transportation.

Revenue Stamps.

A telegram was recently received from Peking by the Acting Financial Commissioner of Canton, reminding him that, beginning June 2, the affixing of revenue stamps to all documents will be rigidly enforced. He at once sent a return telegram asking that \$10,000 worth of these stamps be forwarded without delay.

Secretary of Navy Coming.

A telegram was received on the 9th inst. stating that the Secretary of the Navy, now making a tour on the gunboat Hoi Tam to inspect the preparations for the defence of the Chinese coast, will call at Canton soon. The Defence Commissioner and the Chief of Water Police are making preparations for his reception.

Chan Chiu Yan and Wong Tin Chek.

Sack Race.—1st, Ng Shu Kong; 2nd Tang Luk.

Pillow and Pole.—1st, Wei King Sang; 2nd, Leung Kong Choy.

Consolation Race.—1st, Wong Kui Bun; 2nd Chan Ho Chuen; 3rd, Au Kong Kit.

Forms Flag Race.—1st, Commercial; 2nd Form V.A.; 3rd, Staff. The Commercial Class was represented by Chan Man Woon (Capt.), Chan Kan Wing, Wong Chak Keung and Wong Yat Keung.

Forms Tag-of-War.—1st, Form 4A; 2nd, Form 5A. Form 4A's Team was:—Cheng Wah So (Capt.), Tang Tung Fook, Chan Hoe Chuen, Liu Kai Fun, and M. Wong Lin.

Challenge Race St. Paul's College v. St. Stephen's College. 1st, St. Stephen's College.

Three-Legged Race.—1st, Chin Ten Ki and Ng Shu Kong; 2nd,

WAR LETTER.

Some Interesting Home Comments.

(From our Special Correspondent).

London, March 5.

Everybody admires the way in which the Prime Minister, finely responding to the trumpet call of greatest emergency, that attended its organisation and promotion, it is a success from a financial standpoint. There is considerable complaint to be heard at the present time, however, as the manager, a brother of General Lung, has been in the north for some time and the acting manager seems to be utterly incompetent. A short time ago there was a strike among the workmen, on the grounds of cruel treatment. An officer was sent to enforce order but his efforts were greeted with derision. Unless steps are immediately taken by the powers that be to rectify this condition of affairs, there will be an end to the usefulness of the institution.

His Worship examined the sandalwood but found the marks were not recognizable.

Inspector P. O. Sullivan said that the police found the wood part on board a junk, and the remainder on a wharf from which it was being loaded.

Mr. Russ, in answer to his

Worship, admitted that the case for the prosecution was weak, but he was able to prove that the only sandalwood recently arriving in the Colony was that consigned to his clients on the s.s. Changsha, from which it had been discharged on March 29.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

STOLEN SANDALWOOD.

A Question of Identification.

This afternoon, in the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with the theft of a large quantity of sandalwood from the a.s. Changsha, valued at \$100.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ, of Mr. J. H. Gardiner's office, appeared for the prosecution, the prisoner being undefended.

Mr. Russ said he appeared really to watch the case on behalf of the owners of the sandalwood. The marks on the sandalwood had been almost entirely obliterated though there were sufficient remaining to render identification possible.

His Worship examined the sandalwood but found the marks were not recognizable.

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The case was proceeding as we went to press.

FOOTBALL.

Victoria Rovers v. Shropshires.

A team from the two companies of the Shropshires met the Victoria Rovers last evening on the Naval Ground in a friendly football match, the former winning from the newly-arrived soldiers by three goals to nil. As an initial display the Shropshires' performance was decidedly interesting, showing they have several good players among their number. The scoring for the Rovers was done by Capel (2) and Swan.

On Wednesday the Hongkong F.C. are at home to the Shrop-

ORGAN RECITAL.

Yesterday evening Mr. Denman Fuller, the Cathedral organist, gave the last of his series of organ recitals at St. John's Cathedral, when there was a very good attendance. The soloist was Mr. H. E. Muriel, who sang exceptionally well. Possessed of a fine rich voice, he sang Handel's "Thus saith the Lord" in a manner beyond reproach. Mr. Fuller was at his best in Batiste's "Le Carillon" while he certainly did well with Lemmens' "The Storm."

The programme was as follows:

—Fantasia and Fugue in G. minor, (Bach); "In the Spring," (S. Esaioff); Recitative and Air.

"Thus saith the Lord," (Handel);

Mr. H. E. Muriel; "Offertory for Easter Day" (Batiste); "Le Carillon," (W. Westenholme);

solo, "Soul of mine" (E. Birus);

Mr. H. E. Muriel; "The Storm"; (Lemmens).

FRANCE AND THE DACIA.

An American View.

It was a clever diplomatic stroke for a French cruiser to seize the steamship Dacia and take her into Brest says the Philadelphia. At least three important objects are thus achieved: Great Britain is relieved from the duty of having to debate another delicate issue with the United States; France has a more consistent record than Great Britain in the matter at issue and can back her case more strongly; and the entire harmony of the Allies on the principle involved is demonstrated.

In a sense, the first object was the most important. It is much easier, for obvious reasons, to excite hostility against Great Britain than against France, especially at this time. That may have been the controlling motive of the French action. Yet France, unlike most of the nations, has held so persistently to the view that a transfer of flags in time of war should not be recognised, apart from any question of good faith, that her own practice cannot be cited against her.

This does not mean, of course that the United States is stopped from protesting against the seizure of the Dacia on the ground that the transfer from the German to the American flag was bona fide. This is the general rule, and it has been upheld both by Great Britain and the United States. In the case of the Dacia there are circumstances to justify suspicion. France can urge these without falling back on her traditional policy as an argument, and she may be able to make suspicion certain. Of her right to seize the Dacia for the purpose of settling the case there is no doubt. The United States can not dispute that. During the Civil War the steamship Georgia, which had been acting as a Confederate warship, was transformed into a merchantman and put under the British flag. The validity of the sale was not questioned, but she was seized by the Federal cruiser Niagara on the plea that she had formerly been owned by those engaged in hostilities with the United States.

This, in many cases, will count for a good deal.

Another matter which we have successfully disposed of is where a complaint was received from the China Coast Guild as regards passages home. The Captains and Officers of these steamers were, it was said, being provided with "B" accommodation in the second class by P. & O. mail steamers, when they considered it proper that at least

"A" accommodation should be provided. On the Guild putting things before the Companies in London, they decided that "A" accommodation should in future be provided and that those trav-

elling by other routes should receive the equivalent in dash to "A" accommodation.

Destruction of the Moulin Rouge.

Paris, Feb. 27.—A fire broke out at 5 o'clock this morning at the Moulin Rouge. The alarm was given by M. Sembat Minister for Public Works, who lives in the neighbourhood and who was awakened by the glow of the flames. The whole place has been burned down nothing remaining but the frontage. There was no loss of life. The origin of the fire is not known.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

LAND POWER AND SEA POWER.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN".

The following leading article is from the Manchester Guardian of March 5:—Telegrams say that the Turks are hurrying up troops from Armenia and Syria to deal with the Allies' advance on Constantinople. It may very well be so, and it will be interesting to see how much this exhibition of land power will be able to accomplish.

Yesterday's Admiralty report showed that there is one dangerous obstacle which, if skilfully handled, it might put in the way of the fleet—gun concealed in the broken country on either side of the Straits. That

is a danger with which the Allies will have to deal either by means of naval gunfire, guided by aeroplanes, or by landing parties. Then there are the lines of Balair and the Turkish force which man them. Its position, however, will always be unpleasant, since the neck of the peninsula behind it is less than four miles broad and is commanded from the Gulf of Xeros; supplies and communication of all kinds will be endangered by bombardment from the sea. But if the Dardanelles forts are once disposed of, and the hidden batteries behind them do not prevent the fleet passing through the Straits, then the army at Balair will have the enemy behind it on both flanks and will be able to accomplish

nothing more. As for the Turkish army at Chatralja, north-west of Constantinople, it is difficult to see how it is to influence the military position. The Allied fleet, having reached the Sea of Marmara, would command Constantinople, its arsenals and powder factories, and the greater part of the Bosphorus (which is nineteen miles long). The Chatralja army

would have to look northward for all its munitions and supplies, and when it failed to get them from that quarter would have to go without. It seems likely that the Allies, if they can only master the Dardanelles forts, the concealed guns, and the mines, will

receive the equivalent in dash to "A" accommodation.

"Work for the country, teach the Turks an interesting thing or two about sea power," says Angus McNab.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

MESSRS. CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS
WITH THEIR POWERFUL COMPANY WILL PRESENT THE LATEST AND GREATEST OF LONDON SUCCESSES.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

	Boundary Measurements	Current Rent	Annual Rent.
	feet	feet	per week
Tuesday	Direct from Wyndham's Theatre, London.		
13th April	"DIPLOMACY"		
Wednesday	The World Famous Farical Comedy,		
14th April	"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD"		
Thursday	The Delightful Cracksman Drama,		
15th April	"RAFFLES". (Title Role—Charles Howitt).		
Friday	The Delightful Play		
16th April	"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER"		
Saturday	The Screaming Farical Comedy		
17th April	"WHAT THE BUTLER SAW". By Judge Parry.		

Prices ... \$3.00, 2.00 and 1.00.

Commencing at 9.15 p.m. Sharp.

Booking at Moutrie's.

THEATRE ROYAL.
HONGKONG.

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

PRESENTS

MESSRS. PHILIP BRAHAM & CAMPBELL'S COY.
"THE CROTESQUES"

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Provost Marshal, Head Quarters Office, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wished to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the Provost Marshal at Head Quarters Office, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. daily.

Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., has kindly consented to deliver a Lecture, in aid of the above Fund, entitled "The Eastern Theatre of the War; some recollections of an ex-diplomatist," at St. Andrew's Hall, City Hall, on Friday, the 16th April, at 5.15 p.m.

His Excellency The Governor will take the Chair.

Tickets price one dollar, may be obtained from Messrs. Moutrie & Co.

NOTICE.

THE LAUGHTER MAKERS—From the Savoy Theatre London.

OPENING NIGHT FRIDAY APRIL 23rd

NEW SONGS! NEW DANCES!

Change of Programme Nightly!

FRIDAY, APRIL 23rd

THE VILLAGE CONCERT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24th

A Special Programme of new numbers including

"TIPPERARY" & THE MAYOR'S MATINEE.

MONDAY, APRIL 26th

THE TELEPHONE BELLE & SOME MUSICAL IMPRESSIONS.

Please note that on each change of Programme, the Entire Musical Programme is also changed.

PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1. Booking at MOUTRIE'S. Curtain at 9.15 p.m.



PUBLIC COMPANIES

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that in respect of all Season Tickets available for three months issued on and after 1st May next the respective prices will be as follows:

Gentlemen \$36.00
Ladies \$18.00
Children \$12.00
and that the price of servants' punch tickets available for 20 rides will be \$1.20.

Season tickets expiring in April can be extended to April 30th on same terms pro rata as now in force but no three monthly Season Tickets and no annual tickets will be issued in April.

Notice is further given that on and after 1st May next daily return tickets and Annual tickets will be abolished.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915.

Don't forget after the Show
upper, and Light Refreshments
in ALEXANDRA CAFE,
Open Till Midnight.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

Commencing Saturday, 10th April,
"THE SEWER" drama
in 2 Parts—Length 3,000 Feet.
"LIFE IN THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA" nature study.
in 3 Parts—Length 5,000 Feet.

also
COMIC PICTURES—etc.
9.15 Every Evening.

NOTICES.

WE WANT YOU TO GET ACQUAINTED WITH
OUR CLOTHES.
DISS BROS.
ENGLISH TAILORS.

No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(Flower St.)

Established 1906.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915.
BUTCHER MEAT.

	Jts.
Pest Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 19
" Prime Cut" " " " "	21
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk" " " " "	19
" Roast—Shiu" " " " "	19
" Breast—Ngau Lam" " " " "	17
" Soup—Tong Yuk" " " " "	15
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa" " " " "	20
" do, —Sirloin—Ngau Lau" " " " "	30
" Sausages—Ngau Cheung" " " " "	24
Bollock's Brains—" No" " " " "	per set 10
" Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li" " " " "	each 50
" corned—Ham Ngau Li" " " " "	60
" Head—Ngau Tou" " " " "	\$1.00
" Heart—Ngau Sum" " " " "	lb. 14
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin" " " " "	20
" Feet—Ngau Kenk" " " " "	each 11
" Kidneys—Ngau Yin" " " " "	11
" Tail—Ngau Mei" " " " "	18
" Liver—Ngau Kon" " " " "	lb. 13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To" " " " "	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tsi-tan-keuk" " " " "	set \$1.00
Mutton Chop—Young Pei Kwat" " " " "	lb. 25
" Leg—Young Poi" " " " "	25
" Shoulder—Young Shaw" " " " "	24
" Saddle—" " " " "	27
Pigs' Chittlings—Chu Chong" " " " "	27
" Brains, Chu No" " " " "	per set 24
" Feet—Chu Keuk" " " " "	lb. 13
" Ery—Chu Chap" " " " "	15
" Head—Chu Tau" " " " "	16
" Heart—Chu Sam" " " " "	each 11
" Kidney—Chu Yiu" " " " "	18
" Liver—Chu Kon" " " " "	lb. 28
Pork, Chop—Chu Pai Kwat" " " " "	24
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk" " " " "	28
" Leg—Ou Pei" " " " "	28
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau" " " " "	20
Sheep's Head and Felt—Yeung Tau Keuk" " " " "	set 60
" Heart—Yeung Sam" " " " "	each 8
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu" " " " "	12
" Liver—Yeung Kon" " " " "	lb. 26
Sucking Pigs to order—Chu Tsai" " " " "	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau" " " " "	20
" Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau" " " " "	26
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk" " " " "	19
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung" " " " "	20
Lard—Chu Yau" " " " "	20

POULTRY.

	Ots.
Chicken—Kai Tsai" " " " "	lb. 35
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai" " " " "	34
Ducks—Ap" " " " "	32
Doves—Pan Kau" " " " "	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)" " " " "	per doz. 20
" (fresh)" " " " "	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai" " " " "	lb. 42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai" " " " "	30
Geese—Ng" " " " "	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap" " " " "	each 28
" Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap" " " " "	25
Snipe—Sha Tsui" " " " "	each 22
Turkey, Cock—Fo Kai Kung" " " " "	lb. 60
" Hen" " " " "	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai" " " " "	75
Quail—Om Chun" " " " "	25
Partridges—Che Ku" " " " "	65

FISH.

	Ots.
Barbel—Ka Yu" " " " "	lb. 16
Bream—Pin Yu" " " " "	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu" " " " "	15
Carp—Li Ya" " " " "	20
Catfish—Chik Yee" " " " "	12
Codfish—Min Yu" " " " "	14
Cod—Hai" " " " "	26
Crab Fish—Muk Yu" " " " "	16
D. I.—Jha Mang Yu" " " " "	12
D. C.—Vong Mei Lep" " " " "	13
Dog fish—Tit To Sha" " " " "	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man" " " " "	13
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu" " " " "	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin" " " " "	32
Frogs—Tim Kai" " " " "	33
Garoupa—Shok Pan" " " " "	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu" " " " "	16
Herrings—Teo Pak" " " " "	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap" " " " "	20
Lahrus—Wong Fa Yu" " " " "	18
Lanch—Wu Yu" " " " "	26
Lobsters—Lung Ha" " " " "	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu" " " " "	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu" " " " "	32
Mullet—Chai Yu" " " " "	16
Oysters—Shang Ho" " " " "	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu" " " " "	12
Perch—Tau Lo" " " " "	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong" " " " "	16
Plaice—Pan Yu" " " " "	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Okhong" " " " "	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong" " " " "	28
Prawns—Ming Ha" " " " "	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha" " " " "	10
Rock Fish—Shek Keu Kung" " " " "	15
Rosoh—Chun Yu" " " " "	12
Salmon—Ma Yau" " " " "	30
Shark—Sha Yu" " " " "	7
Skate—Po Yu" " " " "	8
Shrimps—Ha" " " " "	25
Snapper—Lap Yu" " " " "	28
Soles—Tat She Yu" " " " "	28
Tenchi—Wan Yu" " " " "	16
Turbot—Oho How Yu" " " " "	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu" " " " "	60

FRUITS.

	Ots.
Almonds—Hang Yan" " " " "	lb. 35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho" " " " "	lb. 18
" (Chafao)—Tsz Chun Ping Kho" " " " "	—

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu	lb.—
" (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu" " " " "	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foon Lut" " " " "	—
Carambola—Yeung To" " " " "	each 12
Cocoanuts—Ye Tee" " " " "	lb. 30
Grapes—Po Tai Tsu" " " " "	8
Lemons, China—Ling Mun" " " " "	10
" America—Kam Shan Ling Mun" " " " "	10
Lichees Dried—Lei Chi, small Stone" " " " "	lb. 28
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan Lang Tim Ching" " " " "	5
" Sweet" " " " "	8
Pears, (American), Kam San Shoot Lay" " " " "	10
" (Canton), Cookin—She Li" " " " "	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang" " " " "	10
Plantain—Tai Chin" " " " "	—
Plums, Swatow, Hung Lai" " " " "	—
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau" " " " "	each 14

THE WAR.

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.

Germany	150,000	Britain.	
Austria	150,000	Russia.	
Turkey	150,000	France.	
		Belgium.	
		Japan.	
		Serbia.	
		Montenegro.	

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men. Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men. Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong. Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong. Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong. Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 8 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.
July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Servia.
July 31—Russia orders general mobilisation.
Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia, French Cabinet orders general mobilisation.
Aug. 2—German forces enter Luxembourg, Germany demands free passage through Belgium.
Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum, demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum. German troops attack Liege.
Aug. 5—England announces a state of war with Germany.
Aug. 7—Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.
Aug. 8—Italy reaffirms neutrality.
Aug. 15—Austriotsenter Servia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.
Aug. 17—British expeditionary force completes its landing in France.
Aug. 19—Beginning of battle of Lorraine.
Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels.
Aug. 23—Germans enter Namur and begin attack on Mons.
Aug. 24—British begin retreat from Mons.
Aug. 25—French evacuate Mülhausen.
Aug. 26—Non-partisan French Oïne Longwini. Germans Ce a débord.
Aug. 27—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Taingtaw.
Aug. 28—Battle of Heligoland.
Sept. 2—German advance reaches Soissons, thirty miles from Paris, and swings eastward. French Government moves to Bordeaux.
Sept. 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.
Sept. 5—Battle of the Marne begins.
Sept. 7—Mabouge taken by the Germans.
Sept. 12—Germans retreat halts on the Aisne.
Sept. 20—Germans bombard Rheims and injure the famous Cathedral.
Sept. 22—German submarine sinks British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue. Russians capture Jaroslav and invest Przemysl.
Sept. 28—British troops from India land at Marseilles.
Sept. 29—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.
Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Augustow.
Oct. 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.
Oct. 7—Bombardment of Antwerp begins.

Oct. 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 12—Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.

Oct. 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.

Oct. 14—Allies occupy Ypres.

Battle begins on the Ypres.
Oct. 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 18—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.

Oct. 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.

Oct. 27—Russians reoccupy Lodz and Radom.

Oct. 29—Turkey begins war on Russia by naval attacks on Odessa and in the Crimea.

Oct. 30—Col. M. Ritz, rebel leader driven out of Cape Colony.

Nov. 1—German naval victory off the coast of Chili.

Nov. 3—German squadron makes a raid on British coast near Yarmouth.

Nov. 4—German cruiser York strikes mine in Jade Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5—England and France declare war on Turkey. Dar-danelles forts bombarded.

Russians reoccupy Jaroslaw.

Nov. 6—Tsingtau surrenders.

Nov. 7—Russians enter East Prussia.

Nov. 10—The Emperors destroyed.

Nov. 11—Germans capture Dixmude.

Nov. 12—Russians occupy Johannisburg in East Prussia.

Nov. 19—House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men. More than 1,100,000 men already under arms, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 23—Russians surround German corps south of Lodz.

Nov. 26—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River. Germans break through Russian circle near Lodz.

Feb. 17—Canadian contingent lands in France.

Feb. 20-27—Over 10,000 Germans surrender in France.

Feb. 27—Allied Fleet enters the Dardanelles after destructive bombardment.

Mar. 1—House of Commons votes new credit of five billion marks. King George in Flanders.

Dec. 2—Austrians occupy Belgrade. Gen. De Wet captured.

Dec. 3—Servians turn on Austria in three days' battle which ends in a notable Servian victory.

Dec. 4—Germans occupy Lodz.

Dec. 8—British naval victory off Falkland Islands. British occupy Bassorah, in Asia Minor.

Dec. 9—Gen. Byers, Boer leader, killed at the Vaal River.

Dec. 13—British submarine sinks the Messudich in Dardanelles.

Dec. 14—Servians capture large Austrian forces.

Dec. 15—Austrians evacuate Belgrade.

Dec. 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough and Hartlepool.

Dec. 18—Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate. Gen. Botha regards Boer rebellion as at an end.

Dec. 26—Severe fighting on the line of the Bzura River.

Dec. 22—French Parliament assembled.

Dec. 23—French Chamber votes new credit of \$340,000,000.

Dec. 25—British naval and aerial raid against Cuxhaven.

Dec. 28—French occupy St. Georges, near Newport.

Jan. 1, 1915—British battleship Formidable sunk in the Channel.

Jan. 3—French capture Steinbach.

Jan. 4—Russians win decisive victory over Turks in the Caucasus. Russians overrun Bakovina.

Jan. 8—French advance across Aisne, north of Soissons.

Jan. 13—Turks occupy Tabriz Count Borchbold resigns.

Jan. 19—German air fleet bombard Yarmouth and other Norfolk coast towns.

Jan. 21—General Falkenhayn, German War Minister, resigns.

Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea: the Blucher sunk.

Jan. 26—Germans lose two battalions at Givenchy and Cuinchy.

Jan. 31—Germany inaugurates submarine raids on British shipping.

Feb. 1—German destroyer sunk by Russian submarine off Denmark. German auxiliary cruiser sunk off Patagonia.

Feb. 5—Turks attempt to cross Suez Canal.

Feb. 7—Allies resolve to unite financial resources.

SONG OF THE SOLDIERS:

What of the faith and fire within us
Men who march away
Ere the barn-cooks say
Night is growing gray,
To hazards whence no tears can
win us?

What of the faith and fire within us
Men who march away?

Is it a blind prank, O think you,
Friend with the musing eye
Who watch us stepping by,
With doubt and dolorous sigh?
Can much pondering so hood-wink you?

Is it a blind prank, O think you,
Friend with the musing eye?
Nay, we see well what we are
doing,
Though some may not see—

Dalliers as they be!—
England's need are we;
Her distress would set us rising;
Nay, we see well what we are
doing,

Though some may not see!
In our heart of hearts believing
Victory crowns the just,
And that braggarts must
Surely bite the dust.

March we to the field ungrieving,
In our heart of hearts believing
Victory crowns the just.

Hence the faith and fire within us
Men who march away.

Hence the faith and fire within us
Men who march away.

Night is growing gray,
To hazards whence no tears can
win us;

To hazards whence no tears can
win us;

THOMAS HARDY,
in the Globe.

NOTICE

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE,

HOTEL MANSIONS

Lately occupied by KRUSE & CO.)

SOLE AGENTS

FOR THE WORLD-RENNED

IMPERIO DEL MUNDO CIGARS

AND

TH. VAFIADIS'

"CROWN PRINCE" AND OTHER CIGARETTES.
SUPPLIERS TO LEADING CLUBS & HOTELS.

STOCK OF

CIGARS, CIGARETTES & TOBACCO

to suit the taste of all SMOKERS.

Our Havana Cigars are specially stored in air-tight safes.

Importers of MELACHRINO and DIMITRINO'S Cigarettes.

Fresh Stock of ARDATH'S Virginia Cigarettes and Tobacco.

Raven Mixture, Black Cat Mixture, and Grapnel Mixture, received

by every Mail.

Mail orders promptly and carefully executed.

HOTEL LIST.

Hongkong Hotel.

Abraham, E. J. Irving, E.

Adams Mr. & Mrs. Jones M. T.

Anderson Geo. E. Joseph S. M.

Backhouse J. H. Eales F. H.

Bauchman E. A. King, G. S.

Bell, Mrs. E. R. Knaggs, A. S.

Bell C. D. Lampman, Mr. & Mrs.

Bena, G. A. H. A.

Bewick Mr. & Mrs. Leggo, J.

Black, W. M. Lloyd, G. T.

Blackwell Mr. & Mrs. Nijhuis, Mr. & Mrs.

Bonapart, Mr. & Mrs. Merecki, J.

Boward Mr. & Mrs. M. C. G.

Brown, Mr. & Mrs. Nelson, O. T.

Cornellissen, Miss Peck, L.

Craig R. H. A. Peoples, Miss E.

Cranston, J. W. Peoples, Miss M.

Cruikshank, Mr. & Mrs. Peoples, Miss M. E.

Mrs. J. Peistrith, Mr. & Mrs.

Cunningham, H. F. Peacock, J. A.

Dashwood Mr. & Mrs. Pitcher, A. J.

E. S. Purvis, A. B.

Davis, Miss E. Randall, Mrs. J. A.

David, Mr. & Mrs. P. E. Ray, E. H.

Dennis, F. Raynor, J. P.

Derby, A. Rowland, J. P.

Douglas, G. J. Read, V.

Dowley, W. A. Reay, Miss F.

Duffy, Miss M. E. Redon, M. de

Dunnett, H. W. Robert, Miss

Ehrenfeld, Mr. & Mrs. Rowell, J. P.

H. C. Rowland, J. P.

Rowland, Capt. Shearstone, J. W.

Evanson, E. Shibley, J. C.

Franks, F. W. Smith, Mrs. A. G.

French Capt. & Mrs. Speed, J.

Friedman, Mr. & Mrs. Square, Miss A.

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Commercial.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914.		1914.		1915.		1915.		Last Dividend and Date
					Highest	Lowest	Highest 9th Apr. to now	Lowest 9th Apr. to now	Highest 9th Apr. to now	Lowest 9th Apr. to now	Highest 9th Apr. to now	Lowest 9th Apr. to now	
Banks.													
H'kong & S'hai Banking Corp.	\$800 s. £76/-	120,000	\$125	all	#855 July.	700 Oct.	800	800	{ £2 : 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9 ^{1/2} equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14				
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	360 b.	10,000	\$250	50	350 Dec.	305	Oct.	360	360	{ Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.			
North China Ins. Co., Ld.	... t.175 b.	10,000	£15	£3	145 May	133	Jan.	175	175	{ Final of 12/- p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1913			
Union Ins. Society of C'lon, Ld.	\$905 b.	12,400	\$250	100	847 April	700 Oct.	\$910	\$905	{ Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913				
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ld.	... \$224 b.	12,000	\$100	60	219 April	1923/2 Jan.	224	224	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914				
China Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	... \$130 s.	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	130	130	\$9 for 1913				
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	... \$375 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368 April	375	373	\$27 for 1913				
Shipping.													
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ld.	451/4 b.	30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan.	51/2 Dec.	51/4	51	\$1 for 1906				
Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.	... \$351 b.	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar.	27/2 Nov.	56	35	\$3 for year ending 30/6/14				
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ld.	223/2 b.	80,000	\$15	all	29/4 Jan.	22 Dec.	22/2	22/2	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31/12/14				
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	... \$93 b.	60,000	\$5	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	93	93	{ Final of 3% making 6% on pre- ferred shares & 5% on de- ferred shares for year 1913				
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ld.	91/6 s.	3,797,610	£1	all	106/- Feb.	70/- Sept.	91/6	91/6	Interim of 1/- a/c 1914 C.N. 23				
Star Ferry Company, Ld.	... \$36 s.	40,000	\$10	all	9 Mar.	40 Nov.	36	36	\$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14				
Refineries.													
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	\$112 s.	20,000	\$100	all	96/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	112	112	\$3 for 1912				
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	... \$28 s.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	28	28	\$3 for 1897				
Mining.													
Kailan Mining Adm'n'tion.	35/- s.	1,000,000	£1	all	41/- Feb.	33/6 Dec.	35/-	35/-	{ Final of 5% Coupon No. 4. making 10% for year end- ing 30/6/14				
Raub Australian Gold Min- ing Co., Ld.	... \$4 s.	200,000	£1	all	3.10 Jan.	1.90 Nov.	41	41	1/2 for 1909				
Trough Mines Ltd.	... 32/6 s.	160,000	£1	all	39/- Feb.	19/6 Nov.	32/6	32/6	1/ mak. 7/6 a/c 1913				
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.													
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ld.	... \$66 b.	60,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	66	66	\$3.50 for year 1914				
H'kong & W'pearl D. Co., Ld.	... \$57 b.	50,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	57	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914				
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ld.	... 53 b.	55,700	t. 100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	53	53	Tls. 5 for 1913				
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ld.	... \$66 b.	36,000	t. 100	all	169 Jan.	82/2 Dec.	86	86	Tls. 5 for 1914				
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.													
Anglo French Lands	... t.94 s.	13,000	t. 100	t. 100	—	—	94	94	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29/2/14				
H'kong Hotel Co., Ld.	... \$118 s.	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	118	118	(\$2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14)				
H'kong Land Investment Co.	... \$110 s.	50,000	\$100	all	117/2 July	98 Nov.	110	110	\$3 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14				
H'phrey's Estate & F. Co., Ld.	... \$61 b.	150,000	\$10	all	9/2 Jan.	7 Nov.	62	61	45 cents for year 1914				
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ld.	... \$40 b.	6,000	\$50	50	45/2 Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914				
Shanghai Lands	... t.101 s.	78,000	t. 50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	101	101	{ Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914				
West Point Building Co., Ld.	... \$68 b.	12,600	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	68/2	68/2	\$2.25 for half year ending 31/12/14				
H'kong Central Estates	... \$95 b.	10,000	\$100	all	73 June	66 Feb.	68/2	68/2	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31/12/14				
Cotton Mills.													
Two Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	... t.135 b.	20,000	t. 50	all	138 July	125 May	135	135	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14				
H'kong Cotton Co.	... \$61 s.	125,000	\$10	all	8/2 Mar.	7 June	63/2	63/2	50 cents 31/7/08				
Kung Yik	... 123/2 b.	75,000	t. 10	all	14 Jan.	11 Mar.	12/2	12/2	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14				
Laou Kung Mow	... 84 b.	8,000	t. 100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	84	84	Tls. 12 for 1913				
Shanghai Cottons	... t.88 b.	40,000	t. 50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	88/2	86	{ Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra- Bonus Tls. 1. year endg 30/6/14				
Miscellaneous.													
China Borneo Company, Ld.	... \$11 s.	60,000	\$12	all	12 May	10 Dec.	11/4	11	\$1.20 for 1913				
China Light & Power Co., Ld.	... \$41 b.	50,000	\$5	all	4/20 July	4 April	4/4	4	6% for year ending 28/2/06				
Do. (Spec. shares)	... 50,000 s.	50,000	\$1	all	—	—	—	—					
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ld.	7/4 b.	125,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	72	71	70 cts. for 1914				
Dairy Farm Company, Ld.	... \$34 b.	40,000	7/2	6	39 June	35 Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31/7/14				
Green Island Cement Co., Ld.	... 660 b.	400,000	\$10	all	6,900 Jar.	5 Dec.	61/2	61/2	50 cts. for 1914.				
Hongkong Electric Co., Ld.	... \$40 b.	6'000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	40	40	\$1.80 per share for 1913				
Hongkong Ice Company, Ld.	... \$180 b.	5,000	\$25	all	21/2/2 July	17/2 Dec.	190	190	Interim \$2 a/c 1914				
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ld.	... \$261 b.	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	261/2	261/2	Final div. of 6d. making 7d per share for 1913				
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	5 b.	325,000	5/-	all	13/- July	7/- Feb.	5.10	5					
Langkats	... t.36 b.	250,000	£10	all	64/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	36	36	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2				

FROM A BRITISH NURSE

With the Russian Red Cross.

Miss Violetta Thurstan, who has been doing such splendid service as a Red Cross nurse, first in Belgium and then with the Russians, has returned safely to England, having been invalidated home after an attack of pleurisy following a shrapnel wound, which she received while tending a wounded man under fire. The wound itself was more painful than serious, and soon healed, though Miss Thurstan confesses that she still dreams of her narrow escape when a bomb dropped at her feet unexpectedly from a Taube, as she was walking along the road at Radziwilow, totally unaware of the presence of the enemy. If the road had been hard she must have been killed, but fortunately it was very muddy. The bomb sank in, exploded upwards, and the "soldiers" who rushed forward to investigate found Miss Thurstan standing, dazed, at the very edge of the great hole it had made.

Some of Miss Thurstan's experiences are related in a most interesting interview that appears in the *British Journal of Nursing*. Falling into the hands of the Germans in Belgium, she was one of the party who through the intervention of the American Consul, were permitted to return home via Cologne and Denmark, but at Copenhagen she decided to go to Poland instead, and accompanied by Miss Greg and two other trained nurses, and armed with an introduction from Prince Gustav of Denmark to his aunt, the Empress Marie of Russia, she set out for Petrograd, where they had an audience with the Empress, and were sent to Warsaw, where, after three weeks' hospital work, Miss Thurstan and Miss Greg were attached to "the flying column," which travels light, setting up temporary hospitals wherever they are wanted.

The wounded men were passed on as quickly as possible—once the column dealt with 750 in 24 hours. On that occasion the hospital had been set up in a commander's house, the German battery was on one side of the line and the Russian on the other. Shelling was going on at the time, and the hospital dare show no light, as it would at once have drawn fire. Operations were done on the ground floor, by the light of candle ends in bottles. On the upper floors, the wounded, the dying and the dead lay together. Then orders came to move further down the line—to Skierniwiec. Here the wounded were housed in the Czar's private theatre, and lay on the stage between the scenery. They had to move very quickly from this place, but they took all their patients, and the whole of their equipment; they left nothing behind except two dead men, and they would not have left them, but there was not time to bury them before the Germans entered the town.

One night when some of the staff had a night off, a Siberian captain, with a special permit from the General, took Miss Thurstan, the doctor, and a Russian Sister to the front trenches. They started at 10 p.m. and got back at 5 a.m. A fiery German attack was going on, and the bullets falling like hail. Crouching down they watched the attack. When there is a bayonet attack the Russians score, as their bayonets are two inches longer than those of the enemy. The men in the front trenches were wearing masks, as the Germans have now begun to throw gas.

Miss Thurstan says that in Sweden "the feeling is very antagonistic to this country, though not so strong as it was on her way to Russia, when, having engaged 4 beds at an hotel, she was refused admission when it was known that she was English. At Bergen she went on board a Norwegian boat bound for this

BRITISH ENDURANCE.

A Band of Three Save a Position.

London, Feb. 2.
A thrilling story of British pluck and endurance is told by "Eye-Witness" with the forces at the front.

He says that during the fighting on February 17, south-east of Ypres, a party of 40 Britishers was isolated and exposed to the full fury of the enemy's attack.

The 40 held the trench they occupied until every one of them had been either killed or wounded, and at the end there were only three who were capable of using a rifle at all.

They kept on firing, however, until their ammunition was almost exhausted and then managed to send word to the rear, and seven strong men carried more ammunition to the trench.

When they reached the inferno they found the three survivors standing among their dead and disabled comrades, still firing steadily.

The ammunition only came in the nick of time. The increase of seven in their rank enabled the heroes to bear off the assault, which was made on them, and the position was saved.

The correspondent mentions that in one portion of the battle-ground—in some brickfields—a young German officer charged at the head of 30 men, waving his sword.

The attackers reached the entanglements protecting the British position, but got no further, for they were all killed.

The officer still lies where he fell, his sword still in his hand, with his 30 comrades all dead around him.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st Apr., 1915.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1914.	1915.
Tyman	15 ft. 4 in. overflow	15 ft. 4 in. below
Yarrow	15 ft. 4 in. overflow	15 ft. 4 in. below
Tyman Intermediate	15 ft. 4 in. overflow	15 ft. 4 in. below
Pokfulam	15 ft. 4 in. overflow	15 ft. 4 in. below
Wong-nai	15 ft. 4 in. below	15 ft. 4 in. below
Total	197,694	310,454

Consumption in millions of decimal gallons during the month of Mar., 1915.

	1914.	1915.
Tyman	152,15	145,03
Estimated population	156,819	160,419
Consumption per head per day	15.6	18.1

Intermittent supply by Rider Main in Hill Districts during March 1914. Constant supply in all districts during March 1915.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1914.	1915.
Kowloon, Grav.	151 ft. 4 in.	151 ft. 4 in.
Waterfall, Res.	151 ft. 4 in.	151 ft. 4 in.
Consumption	150,74	249,40
Estimated population	157,77	157,70
Consumption per head per day	15.6	18.1
Total	197,694	310,454

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions of decimal gallons during the month of Mar., 1915.

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Estimated population	157,74	157,70
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The Government Analyst's reports shows that the water is of excellent quality.

Public Works Department, W. CHATHAM, Water Authority.

Medical matters in Bombay.

The Government of Bombay has given effect to the suggestions of the Surgeon-General to provide hospitals and dispensaries in various centres of the Presidency and also special wards in hospitals for the treatment of cases of tuberculosis.

Country but the Norwegian crew would not sail, and finally a Finnish crew were engaged. They travelled with the boats slung out, and each provided with a keg of water, a barrel of biscuits, an oil lamp, a keg of kerosene, and an extra car. Each passenger was supplied with a life-belt. After a fifty-hour journey they at last reached New castle.

Before leaving Russia she was honoured by the Czar with the award of the Order of St. George, a military declaration given "for valour," while from the Belgian Red Cross she previously received the "Marie Jose Medal." Never were such honours more worthily bestowed!

The journey homeward was difficult and not without danger; inough Finland and Lapland, thence down the coast of Sweden to Bergen. Miss Thurstan says that in Sweden "the feeling is very antagonistic to this country, though not so strong as it was on her way to Russia, when, having engaged 4 beds at an hotel, she was refused admission when it was known that she was English. At Bergen she went on board a Norwegian boat bound for this

POST OFFICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILST IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CRETE OR MONTENEGRO ARE TO BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL SUSPENDED.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended as are also the Parcel Post services to France and Tsingtau.

British Postal Orders are now on sale at the Sai Yung Poon Branch Post Office.

The Public are advised to post early as there is a danger of late posted correspondence missing the mail owing to the censorship.

The afternoon Mail for Canton will close at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. No letter bag will be closed on board the steamer.

The Pillar Box formerly at the junction of Kimberley and Nathan Roads has been removed to the junction of Austin Avenue and Kimberley Road.

Mails for Europe via Siberia are now being despatched from Shanghai, on Tuesdays at Noon, and Wednesdays & Saturdays at 9 p.m.

Tuesday's despatch connects with the Trans-Siberian weekly express at Harbin; the others connect with Post trams.

Until further notice Registered correspondence, for New Britain (formerly known as German New Guinea, the Caroline Islands and Marshall Islands) cannot be accepted for transmission.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Hoihow & Haiphong—Per BOYORIN, 14th April, 9 a.m.

Tourane & Quinhon—Per VARG, 14th April, 9 a.m.

Japan via Kobe—Per COLOMBO M., 14th April, 9 a.m.

Swatow—Per CHENGTU, 14th inst. 10 a.m.

Swatow—Per HAICHING, 14th inst. noon.

Saigon—Per PHEUM PENH, 14th inst. noon.

Japan via Moji—Per FOOKSANG, 14th inst. 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, 15th April.

Haiphong—Per LOKSANG, 15th inst. 9 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per HITACHI M., 15th inst. 9 a.m.

Hoihow & Haiphong—Per HANOL, 15th inst. 10 a.m.

Haiphong—Per KAIFONG, 15th inst. 10 a.m.

American & Canadian Mail.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, United Kingdom via Canada, (Europe via Siberia).

—Per YOKOHAMA MARU, 15th April, 11 a.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P.O. Tuesday 20th Inst.)

Straits, Ceylon, India via Bombay—Per IYO MARU, 15th 11 a.m.

Tientsin—Per HUICHO, 15th 11 a.m.

Australian Mail.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per LIANGCHOU, 15th inst. 3 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P.O. Tuesday, the 20th April.)

FRIDAY, 16th April.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Anping & Taku—Per SOSHU MARU, 16th April, 9 a.m.

Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per NIKKO MARU, 16th April, 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 16th inst. noon.

Shanghai & N. China—Per CHOYSGANG, 16th inst. 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, 17th April.

Hoihow & Pakhol—Per WENHOW, 17th April, 9 a.m.

Philippines Is.—Per YUENGANG, 17th inst. 3 p.m.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed

Findon, Haddock, Kippers &c.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Dorwent, Br. s.s. 1,562, J. Jonkins, 12th instant.—Saigon, 7th inst. Rico Chibas.

Liangchow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Benson, 12th inst.—Shanghai, 9th inst. Gen. B. S.

Kaifeng, Br. s.s. 987, J. B. Evans, 12th inst.—Haliphong, 16th inst. Gen. B. S.

Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,198, P. H. Rolfe, 13th inst.—Manila, 10th inst. Gen. J. M. & Co.

Cheongshing, Br. s.s. 1,261, V. Liddell, 13th inst.—Swatow, 12th inst. Gen. J. M. & Co.

DEPARTED.

April 12.

Esang for Port Courbet
Anhui for Canton
Kialan for Foochow via Amoy
Keemun for Yokohama via Shanghai
Chingshan for Canton
Atsuta Maru for Singapore
Tsushima for Saigon
Hangang for Saigon
Iyo Maru for Bombay via Singapore
Daihatsu Maru for Bombay via Singapore
Soushu Maru for Canton

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

April 13.

Tonyo Maru for San Francisco via S'pore
Liangchow for Canton
Hayang for Foochow via Swatow
Kwangtah for Shanghai
Chengtu for Swatow via Bangkok
Anhui for Shanghai

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Bor. s.s. Lianzhow, from Shanghai—Messrs Boyd, De Long, Ferguson, Magne and Chu Lai-chiu.

Bor. s.s. Kafeng from Haiphong—Mr Carpenter.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

For P. & O. s.s. Nagoya, from London March 20.—Mr. D. Muyn, Mr. Hunter, Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Taylor and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Please and child, Mr. S. Logan, Mr. H. Phillips, Mr. J. Murphy, Mr. Rayner, Mr. N. Kennedy, Mr. M. Costello, Mrs. F. Cooke & party, Mr. E. Peet & Mr. N. Johnson.

For P. & O. s.s. Mooltan, from London March 20.—Mr. J. C. Oswald, Mr. E. M. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. F. O'Keil, Miss Orr & Mr. Hooper.

For P. & O. s.s. Egypt, from London April 17.—Mr. A. H. Compton and Mr. J. Poulsen.

For N. Y. K. s.s. Fushimi Maru, from London March 13.—Miss Ducic,